# Adventures of an Iron Brigade Man

By CAPT. R. K. BEECHAM, 2d Wis.

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tion. With one small division of cavalry, numbering about 3,000 men, he is guarding the crossings of Willoughby Run on ing Gen. Hill the full-strength of his corps, two highways leading into Gettysburg, and we were obliged to concede them the from a mile and a fourth to a mile and privilege of crossing the creek, but we did three-fourths northwest of the town, with Lee's whole army from four to 25 miles away, every division of which is marching Ridge the distance is not great. It is 475 three-fourths northwest of the town, with two Union corps in position to support him, one of them, numbering 8,500 men (Stannard's Brigade not being with the of the Union army and the Commanding General thereof were far out of reach and in blissful ignorance of his situation. But Buford never quailed, and Heth's Division found him at his post.

### THE BATTLE OF JULY 1.

The First Corps was early astir, and as we marched along the Emmitsburg Road in the direction of Gettysburg our ears were saluted with the first cannon shots of the opening battle. When we arrived within about a mile of Gettysburg we met Gen. Reynolds, who had returned to urge us forward with all possible speed to the support of Buford. This was about 9:30 o'clock. Gen. Reynolds sat upon his horse on the west side of the highway, facing us, and as I marched near the head of our column I had a fair view of his features. The General looked careworn, sad and stern, but the high purpose of his patriotic spirit was stamped upon every lineament. It was the last time I saw him. He directed the turning of the head of our column to the westward and then rode forward to confer with Buford. Within a short half-hour later he had given his life for his country.

As we turned from the Emmitsburg Road westward, scattering solid shot tore through the tree-tops above our heads, reminding us that the battle was nearer than we had supposed. Then Coi. Fairchild sprang from his horse, which he gave to his hostler as he shouted: "Noncombatants to the rear." We marched rapidly, loading our pieces as we advanced. Five hundred yards from the point where our Colonel dismounted brought us to the crest of Seminary Ridge. Five hundred yards further, and we entered the edge of McPherson's Woods, on the crest of a second ridge where Buford's thin line, which was holding Archer's Brigade of Heth's Division in check, passed to our rear. Immediately we charged into the woods down the slope, receiving a galling fire from Archer's men. Before we had advanced 30 yards within the woods Col. Fairchild received a severe wound, from which he lost his arm. My regiment (the 2d Wis.) was in the advance. The other regiments of the old "Iron Brigade" formed to our right and left. We held our fire until within 10 yards of Archer's line, and then gave them a volley that counted. From this point Archer's line fell back, retreating slowly and stubbornly through the woods and finally across Willoughby Run. We followed close upon their heels, and crossing the Run but a moment later, captured Gen. Archer and about 300 of his men, partially shel-tered behind a clump of willows. As Archer surrendered his sword to Lieut. Daily, of Co. B, and it became certain that we had won the first heat one of my comrades, Jonathan Bryan by name, and by birth a Pennsylvanian, one of the best and bravest among the soldiers of the 2d Wis., while waving his hat in the air as he cheered for victory won, fell dead at my feet, shot through the heart by a Confederate from the edge of the woods beyond the field in our front. Comrade Bryan was the only man of our regiment, I believe, killed west of Willoughby Run.

When I visited this field in 1906 I found when I visited this field in 1800 I found no stone marking the spot where the brave common-soldier fell, nor yet a monument on the west side of Willoughby Run show-ing where we captured Archer, neither a line on our regimental monument, which stands just east of the run, telling to the world the important fact in connection with the history of the 2d Wis., that it crossed Willoughby Run on the 1st day of July and there captured Archer. This oversight relative to our regimental monu-Wisconsin monuments were erected, 25 years after the battle, Col. Fairchild and hostler were the two men appointed by Gen. Rusk, of Wisconsin, to represent the 2d Wis. in locating the position that said monument should occupy, neither of whom were on this part of the field dur-ing the battle, the Colonel having been wounded in the commencement of the ac-tion and his hostler having been sent to the rear with the Colonel's horse (both of which I personally witnessed), and was not in the action at any time. I was living near Madison at the time, and tried to obtain the appointment, but my application was never even noticed.

After this sharp skirmish, which lasted

We then recrossed the run with our pris-

battle. We reformed our line in a position to command the run, threw out a strong skirmish line and proceeded to call the rolls of companies and take an in-ventory of our losses. We had lost from my regiment 116 men killed and wounded out of a total of 302 that went into the action, including both our Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel; but it was only a

While we lay in line awaiting the re newal of the battle I noticed a soldier of my company, by the name of E. S. Williams, who had been wounded some distance to rearward, in the woods. He had secured two muskets, which he was using for crutches, and when I last saw him as far up the slope, making off the field without assistance, though se severely wounded that his leg was afterward amputated above the knee.

Before the battle reopened word was assed along our line informing us of the death of Gen. Reynolds. He was killed of the point where we entered the woods, a granite monument marking (in 1900), the where he fell. This woods is now

called Reynolds's Grove.
Our Second Brigade of the First Division, commanded by Gen. Cutler, had re-lieved Buford's men and defeated Davis's Brigade about the same time our brigade defeated and captured Archer. The Sec-ond and Third Divisions of the First Corps

When the morning dawns July 1 we find | across the run we tried to make it inter-Gen. Buford occupying this unique posi- esting for them, and I believe we partially succeeded, as it took them a full hour to force the passage. Then Anderson's Divi-sion reinforced the Confederate line, giv-

not surrender the grove until hours steadily and rapidly toward him; with only yards from the creek to the ridge at the edge of the woods where our skirmish with Archer began in the morning, and 500 yards from the edge of the woods to the crest of Seminary Ridge. I measured

First Corps in the first day's battle), being six miles away and the other, 10,000 strong, 13 miles distant, while the balance of the Union army and the Commanding

THE LUTHERAN SEMINARY, THE SCENE OF FEARFUL SLAUGHTER.

and then they did not quite reach it. Many of them never got out of the woods.

A little before noon Gen. Howard ar rived on the field in advance of his corps (the Eleventh), and assumed command of the field. From the cupola of the Lutheran Seminary Gen. Howard viewed the field and the situation. He saw at a glance the wonderful strategic conforma-tion of the country south of Gettysburg, with its bold ridges and commanding hills, that impressed Reynolds when he sent the dispatch to Meade, "The hights of Gettys-burg is the place for the battle," and he resolved at once to do his utmost in fighting the mighty game to a successful finish that Reynolds and Buford had so heroically begun. He therefore directed the First and Third Division of the Eleventh Corps as they came up to extend our right north Second Division in reserve on Cemetery Hill, knowing that it would be necessary to retire to that position ere reinforce-ments could arrive. This was a wise and oldier-like movement on the part of Howard, as was afterwards demonstrated. Howard's two divisions gave us an additional strength of 6,300 men, making our aggregate battle strength on July 1, 17,-

In the meantime Rodes's Division from the north and a little later Early's Divi-sion from the northeast strengthened Hill's lines, giving him an aggregate force of Lee's strategy consisted in getting the

most men to a given point and getting them there first. In this instance he was worked greatly to his advantage Meade's strategy consisted in waiting for Lee to find him and assail his position, and in this instance, but for the interposi-tion of Providence, Howard's foresight and splendid fighting all along the line, it would have worked us untold disaster.

So we fought on. It was well for the
Union cause that day that the men of the
First and Eleventh Corps did not know that Gen. Meade was monkeying around Double Pipe Creek, waiting for something to turn up. Every man on the fighting line supposed there was unity in this ac-tion and that Gen. Meade with his whole army would soon be with us.

Out on the west front we had at last

been driven from Reynolds's Grove, about 3:30 p. m., and the lines to our right and left seemed to be giving way. After abandoning the woods, there was but one other position short of Seminary Ridge that we attempted to hold. It was in the hollow between the two ridges, 250 yards from either. This position we held for a short time, giving the Confederates a hot reception as they came out of the woods. Behind us, on the ridge, was our artillery, but not sufficiently elevated to fire over us with safety—besides, the hollow soon became too hot to hold us. Ther we made a dash for the crest of the hill, where the artillery could assist us. If my recollection is not at fault, we passed over that last 250 yards much more rapidly

than over any other portion of the journey from Willoughby Run to Seminary Ridge. The Confederates were moving down the opposite slope when we started, and immediately divined our intention. They in under the cover of our batteries with us, and they made a lively effort in that direction. It became at once a life-anddeath race for all of us. Any man left on the face of that hill when the artillery opened with canister would fight no more It was certain death to any comrade dis-abled in that wild rush; a wound, a slip of the foot, a misstep were fatal. We must get inside the range of those gaping mouths ere they belch their fire, or we are doomed. How many of my comrades were left behind in that awful race, God

up the fire till our pieces grew hot and the darkness as of night settled upon us. Not a Confederate reached our line, ter we ceased firing, and the smoke lifted, I looked again, but the charging masses were not there. Only the dead and the dying remained on the bloody slopes of Seminary Ridge.

FALLING BACK TO CEMETERY HILL. We had repulsed the enemy with terrible slaughter along our west front; but a moment later some one shouted "Look there! What troops are those?" pointing

federates five weary hours to travel it, Confederacy, and we knew that our north front had been turned and that the Eleventh Corps had been swept from its position. For us there was but one thing to do, and we must do it quickly. From Eleventh Corps had been swept from its position. For us there was but one thing to do, and we must do it quickly. From our position Gettysburg was 700 yards southeast of us (I have since measured the discouragement of, defeated to fall in, and marched through the gap, the 39th lowa in advance. When some and down hill all the mad drived with the rest until Meade arrived with the remainder of the Army of the Potomac, and we made good use of it. The artillery had the right of way by virtue of the power to possess it, and they drove of the corps, 3,000, and the Eleventh Corps, 7, 100, and the Eleventh Corps, 7, 100, and the Eleventh Corps, 100, and t he wrote on this subject a few years after the war says: waited until the artillery had gone,

and then rode back to the town with my staff. As we passed through the streets.

it stirs the heart of an old soldier to have it stirs the heart of an old soldier to have his General speak in words of commendation of himself and comrades; nevertheless, I must conclude that some of us left was there to meet him.

He failed to renew the attack, and we will be a sometime after our Genthere were no "pale and frightened women on the streets." with coffee and cookies for us. They had exhausted their supply with coffee and cookies houses, as any sensible "pale and frightened" lady would have done under the same circumstances, to prepare a fresh supply.

It was all right, and a good thing for the First Corps and the army, that Gen. Doubleday did not remain too long, for he was a good soldier, and the country needed his services, and is one of the facts of history that we lost in prisoners taken by the enemy that 1st day of July from the First and Eleventh Corps about 2,000 men, most of them captured in the town

The boys said they got tangled up in

been, reforming their shattered lines to meet Lee's expected attack on their position there; but had they, or either of them. taken the precaution to plant a few pieces of attillery in positions to sweep the streets of Gettysburg, supported by detachments of infantry, under officers with staying qualities, to cover our retreat, many of our men might have been saved from captivity, who, conditions being other without a leader, but would Meade display sufficient generalship to unite his play sufficient generalship to come to our assistance.

We had a splendid army, but no leader, when the period generalship to come to our assistance.

We had a splendid army, but no leader, when the period generalship and the distribution to come to our assistance.

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We had a splendid army, but no leader, but we had a splendid army, but no leader, but we had a splendid army, but no leader, but we had a splendid army, but no leader, but we had a splendid army, but no leader, but we had a splendid army, but no leader, but we had a splendid army, but no leader, but we had a splendid army, but no leader, but we had a splendid army, but no leader, but t from captivity, who, conditions being otherwise, were lost. When I reached the town the Confederates were having overything their own way. Those of us who could get through rejoined our commands on Cemetery Hill, and those who were headed off and picked up by the Confed-erates went to Richmond. It was 4:30

mouths ere they been their fire, or was defended and crythred Action The Scoop or an and The Division. The Scoop over a mile in length. Brigade, houndering severely Stannard's Brigade, houndering severely Stannard's Brigade, houndering species up to this time, which must have been fully 590.

Here was a man of genius, a great man freat men are apt to make great mistations of the state of the

Which, taken at the flood, leads on to for-

shaled an army that was the price of his ambitions heart and the hope renewed of the Southern Confederacy. He was playing a bold game for a supendous stake, in a bold game for a supendous stake, building on the west side of the Tancy description of the charge June 27, 1864. ing a bold game for a stupendous stake. His lieutenants were Generals of marked ability, tested and tempered in the fiery ordeal of battle. To him and to his cause they were known to be true as refined steel. His officers were brave and efficient, and every man in his mighty army was ready to do and dare every hardship of march, every danger of battle that their great chieftain thought necessary to order. No army in the world since the days of Alexander the Great was ever held more completely in the power of one directing hand. No leader of men except Alexander ever stood among his Generals, however, without a dissenting voice, favored no retreat from the position they then held to Double Alexander ever stood among his Generals, however, without a dissenting voice, favored no retreat from the position they then held to Double Pipe, Single Pipe or any other Pipe without a fight, and Gen. Mende was compelled to give his consent and assistance to the battles that followed.

The every movement he had handled his divisions with consummate skill. He had divisions with consummate skills and the west side of the Centery. The same between the skitch lad first the tenters of the charge on our left. Our front was covered by a small, open

divisions with consummate skill. He had outgeneraled Hooker and invaded Pennoutgeneraled Hooker and invaded Pennsylvania without a battle. He had outgeneraled Meade and his corps commanders by keeping his own army well in hand, while he separated the Union commanders widely one from the other. He would meet and defeat the corps of the Union army in detail, and sweeping the last opposition from his path, swoop down upon our National Capital and, laying the archives of the Republic in ruins, dictate

army-at Gettysburg.

army—at Gettysburg.

Up to 5 o'clock p. m. July 1, Lee had everything his own way, except that the first detail from the Army of the Potomac had put up a fight that surprised him. Nevertheless, they had been driven from their first position, and fully expected to be attacked in their second, but he established his headquarters on the Chambersburg Pike, just over Seminary Ridge, and for the time being seemed perfectly satisfied with what his army had accomplished. This was Lee's great mistake of the campaign. Why he did not follow up the advantage gained with his marched for Snake Creek Gap, some 16 take of the campaign. Why he did not follow up the advantage gained with his wonted vigor is beyond the comprehension of every one familiar with the conditions. It would seem that the finger of God had paralyzed his brain in the very moment of victors.

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pale and frightened women came out and offered us coffee and food and implored us not to abandon them. \* \* \* The First Corps was broken and defeated, but not dismayed. There were but few left, but they showed the true spirit of solutions. They walked leisurely from the They walked leisurely from the report. Gen. Heth, whose division opening the fact of the footness of the set of Snake Creek Gap, and it was done by I think, only two companies of the 9th III. I do not wish to take anything from the record of the 50th III. I do not wish to take anything from the record of the 50th III. I do not wish to take anything from the record of the 50th III. as it was a grand an old regiment as ever went Seminary to the town, and did not run."

It would be interesting to one old soldier to know where Gen. Doubleday worth's of the First Division (Wadsworth's) of the First Corps, says in his report of the battle: "In less than 25 report." did not wait a second, but dashed down minutes my division lost in killed and the Chambersburg Pike, and while run-wounded over 2,700 men." From this the Chambersburg Pike, and while running my best the artillery passed me, but I did not see Gen. Doubleday and his staff waiting along the pike. Of course, it stirs the heart of an old soldier to have his General speak in words of commendation of the gap, and I think so yet, though in this I may be mistaken.

Now, all of this night marching and fighting through the gap is certainly not with defeat. His army was nearly all on the ground while only one-third of ours.

# MEADE'S STRATEGY.

Gen. Reynold's dispatch, sent before 10 clock July 1, stating that the hights of lettysburg was the place for the battle, reached Gen, Meade at Taneytown just as soon as a good horse could carry it to him, probably by 1 o'clock. Did Gen. Meade order his army to Gettysburg? No; he expected Lee would attack him at Double Pipe Creek, if he would give him time; so, instead of making an effort to support Reynolds in his position there, he con-cluded Reynolds would support him in his chosen position after Reynolds was beaten. That was Meade's strategy. But he did one thing that brought about a salumen, most of them captured in the town tary result; he ordered Gen. Hancock to after Doubleday had ridden through and ride to Gettysburg, view the situation, and report.

the names of the brigade commanders of the Third Division of the Eleventh Corps
—Gen. Von Schimmelfennig and Col.
—Gen. Von Schimmelfennig and Krzyzanowski; but that was a soldier's did not know his army, and the army, joke. We became badly tangled up, all

play sumicent generalship to unite his army? That was the all-important question. Gen. Meade lacked confidence in his own ability. In plain English, he was afraid of Lee. Very likely he had good and sufficient reasons to fear Lee's soldierly qualities. Pgobably every prominent

When Meade received Hancock's dispatch, about 8 o'clock in the evening, Hancock was then at Gettysburg actively Lee had made every preparation to ride the floodtide of fortune. Behind the Rap pahannock's protecting hills he had marshaled an army that was the pride of his ambitious heart and the had marshaled an army that was the pride of his ambitious heart and the had marshaled and staff and the had a specific to the hadronic forms of th

(To be continued.)

archives of the Republic in ruins, dictate derms of peace to a Nation humiliated and vance in the dark and frowning gap, of overthrown, thereby establishing the su-premacy and independence of the Confed-of the gap the rebel pickets were com-Such was the dream of victory that swelled the proud heart of Robert E. Lee, and inspired his warriors for battle as he met our thin columns—a fourth of our army—at Gettysburg.

into the service, but these honors belonge We understood at the time that there were only two companies of the 9th Ill, with us

4 o'clock in the afternoon, the two com-panies of the 9th III, being in advance of the 39th, might have arrived an hour or two earlier. We marched through the gap in the daytime, without a shot being fired.

After driving the cavalry force back two

or three miles we ran into a large cavalry force, and perhaps infantry. We then fell back for a mile or two, and threw up strong breastworks across the valley from hill to hill, and held them until Sherman came up with nearly all of his army.— Chas. VAN GORDER, Co. B, 39th Iowa,

joke. We became badly tangled up, all the same, and many a brave man went to Richmond and to his death on account thereof.

When we reached the town the Confederates were already in possession of the northern and eastern portions. Gens. Howard and Doubleday were then on Cemetery Hill, where they should have been, reforming their shattered lines to meet Lee's expected attack on their position there; but had they, or either of them. a Reunion at Washington in October next. Thanking you for this and other courtesies.—H. C. Green, Co. E, 87th Ind. West Bay City, Mich.

## CAN CURE IN EVERY STAGE JOYFUL NEWS FOR SUFFERERS FROM RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA. A Boston Specialist Makes Positive State

# the railroad. These 12 guns, all of them 12-pounders, were brimmed with shell or tripple-shotted with emister; they were carefully posted by the best field artillery men in the army; every man was at his station; they were awaiting this very opportunity. The charging Confederates were brave men, in fact, no braver ever faced death in any cause and none ever faced death in any cause and none ever faced death in any cause and none every faced death in any cause and nose seed a large supply of human weakness and imperfection somewhere in his male of the cotton States, in her mad effort tripple-shotted with capture of slavery and oppression, must have perfect on state to be erected on the foundation of slavery and oppression, must have perfect on state to be erected on the foundation of slavery and oppression, must have been at large supply of human weakness as the first than at 5 o'clock in the attention of the hand of God in its behalf than at 5 o'clock in the attention of the hand of God in its behalf than at 5 o'clock in the attention of the hand of God in its behalf than at 5 o'clock in the attention of the await at the same than the attention in a death of the attention of the hand of God in its behalf than at 5 o'clock in the attention of the hand of God in its behalf than at 5 o'clock in the attention of the hand of God in its behalf than at 5 o'clock in the attention of the hand of God in its at behalf than at 5 o'clock in the attention of the hand of God in its behalf than at 5 o'clock in the attention of the thand of God in its behalf than at 5 o'clock in the attention of the hand of God in its behalf than at 5 o'clock in the attention of the thand of God in its behalf than at 5 o'clock in the attention of the thand of God in its behalf than at 5 o'clock in the attention of the hand of God in the attention of the cotton of the hand of God in the attention of the cotton of the hand of God in the att

ed the charge on the 27th.

The distance between our works and those of the rebels measured by triangulation by a topographical engineer was 187% yards.

The distance between our works and the creek and come under fire of the rebel guns at Resaca, and when 187% yards.

The engineer who measured it was a Lieutenant and a German. I do not know his name. He told us we had the point i' appui of the whole line. So you see

planned it would have been successful, erans than any We were notified to be ready at dawn, and from the South. we were. We removed the abatis from our front and had breakfast before day, and expected to see the charge made at dawn. But instead of that the charging column came on with all the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war," thus giving the rebels the chance to reinforce their ines at this point and meet the charge with double force. It was fully an hour after the charging column came in full sight of the rebels' works before it made the charge on them. We could see the rebels coming in to reinforce those in our frent. The charge on our left, Wagner's column, was not under fire over 20 minutes, and came out badly rattled. The column on our right was not driven back to its works, but held the ground and built works close up to the enemy. So I don't see how Gen. Raum can get Newton to charge Little Kenesaw, when his column was at least two miles to the right of it -ALEX CALHOUN, Co. H, 84th Ill., Third Brigade, First Division, Fourth Corps,

Camp Cochrane, Nov. 14, 1861. Dear Sister: We were drilled in a new

extended our line to the right along Culp's Hill to Rock Creek. This gave an entire force, counting Buford's Cavalry Division, of 21,289, and there was not another regiment of Union troops within eight hours' march of our position.

At 5 o'clock p. m. there still remained between three and four hours of daylight. The half in line of battle at that moment not less than 50,000 men. What his losses were during the day's fighting we losses were during the Adjutant came down from the house and have with him the famous Custer the Adjutant came down from the soon as he saw which the Adjutant came down from the house with his girls. As soon as he saw which the Adjutant came down from the house with his girls. As soon as he saw which the Adjutant came down from the house with his girls. As soon as he saw which the came down from the house with his day. After they had worked awhile, the Adjutant came down from the house with his girls.

Yesterday we formed with our new clothes on, and listened to a splendid speech from our Colonel. We had the band from the 23d Pa. Regiment here and of these commands with a view to arrangwound up our proceedings with a grand

Our regiment is about today to see our

to Kentucky, Your affectionate brother, HENRY SHEWAR

HENRY SHEWARD.

# Si and Shorty and Other Serials EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have

been a subscriber to your valuable paper for a straight 15 years, more or less. Can't do without it. Sometimes I like things in it. Sometimes I don't. I always liked your position on the pension question. United States money applied to pensions is not burned up; it always goes into the general circulation. The merchants—gro-cers, clothiers, shoemakers, farmers—get Sherman's Bummers.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: As The National Tribune comes on its weekly visits, the first thing I look for is Gen. Green B. Raum's articles on the Atlanta campaign. They are, of all written accounts, the most correct and interesting to me, having tramped over the ground myself on that memorable occasion.

I am looking forward with no little anxiety for the account of the march to the sea from Atlanta, as I was detailed from our regiment as one of "Sherman's Bummers.

Sherman's Bummers.

Shoemakers, farmers—get it. I like your shoemand address and we will send you cars, clothiers, shoemakers, farmers—get it. Old soldiers can't keep it. I like your shoemand address and we will send you engre "CALTHOS" to last five days. It will be sent in a sealed package by mail. The marvelous French remedy "CALTHOS" recommendation of the largest, richest and most responsible business firms in the United States, has attracted the attention of the entire medical profession streponsible business firms in the United States, has attracted the attention of the entire medical profession as a spirit of kindness. Let commendate the attention of the wonderful curse it has effected. If you suffer from Failing Manhood, Varicocele, Weaksown way, until he sees fit to conclude the story, and just as he pleases. That, I think, will suit all of us. Gen. Raum, "CALTHOS" is the only remedy recognized by the medical profession as a specific cure for weak men. "CALTHOS" has the endorsement of the German way in the sees from Atlanta, as I was detailed from our regiment as one of "Sherman's hourself cares it is all right, and very interesting. "Picket Shots" alown way, until he sees fit to conclude the story, and just as he pleases. That, I think, will suit all of us. Gen. Raum, "With the Western Army," is all right, and very interesting. "Picket Shots" always good. Don't particularly care for any more "Who Goes There?" or "A Friend with the Countersign," or "Thirty-six Years in the White House"—too garrulous. "A Volunteer in Luzon" is also A No. 1.—E. HINMAN, Co. E, 128th N. Y. Stamford, N. Y.

Stamford, N. Y.

How caused, "CALTHOS" will restore you.

"CALTHOS" is the discovery of Prof. Jules Laboure, famed in Paris as France's foremost specialist.

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# PICKET SHOTS

### FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Comrade R. S. Sampson, Co. H. 5th I' appui of the whole line. So you see Tenn. Cav., Knoxville, Tenn., is well Newton's men did not have to charge 800 pleased with the speech of Hon. Henry yards to reach the Confederate works. R. Gibson, and thinks that the comrades There were no hills in our front and only a should unite their efforts to give him the Republican nomination for Vice-President I think if the charge had been made as in 1904. He has done more for the vet-lanned it would have been successful, erans than any other man in Congress

SCATTERING.

Comrade William Judd, of Mulhall, Okla., expresses his intention of being present at the National Encampment. Comrade Judd served in Co. K, 47th Ind., enlisting in 1861 and remaining with the regiment until 1865. Although drawing a private's pay, he served by detail as Regimental Chaplain, and later as Assistant Surgeon. He is now over 75 years of age. Comrade E. B. Knapp. of San Jacinto, Cal., is among the younger survivors of the war of the rebellion. He enlisted July 4, 1863, in the 4th Ohio Indpt. Battalion of Cavalry at the age of 16 years and 10 months, and served with that organization at the National Engamor present

months, and served with that organization seven months; re-enlisted in the 136th Ohio and served 100 days, and was discharged from this latter organization be-fore he had reached the age of 18.

Comrade Samuel Peters, Co. I, 12th Tenn. Cav., Fort Smith, Ark., enters a protest against the erection of a Confederate monument in the National Cemetery at Fort Smith, Ark. He explains the cir-A Cora-Husking Match.

With the hopes of stirring up members of Co. K, 1st U. S. Chasseurs (65th N. Y.). Comrade Henry Sheward, 426 Swan St., Dunkirk, N. Y., sends a copy of a letter written by himself while the register was in common to the Bladsmann. since raised money to erect a handsome monument. Comrade Peters believes that the Confederate dead should be removed from this National Cemetery, and the Daughters of the Confederacy be permit-

waiting for us, and to which we did ample justice—especially to the ale. After supper we filed out of the house and received the thanks of the host; then homeward to bed.

Little Rock, Ark., from June, 1804, to the close of the war. Comrade Connery's recollection is that the cavalry belonged to the thanks of the host; then homeward to bed.

new division commander and hear the farewell address of Gen. Buell, who is to go to Kentucky.

Weak Men

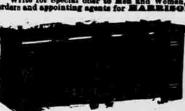
ing a reunion in Washington during the

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